

**DON'T WHISTLE**  
FOR WORK, BUT MAKE USE OF WORLD "WANTS"  
ON HALF-RATE DAYS.  
"Situations" and "Help Wanted" Published on  
SATURDAYS AND MONDAYS  
During the Last Ten Weeks..... 27,078  
During the Same Period One Year Ago..... 8,483  
"SITUATIONS WANTED" 0 "HELP WANTED" 10  
5 Cents Per Line. 10 Cents Per Line.

PRICE ONE CENT.

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# EXTRA.

## I O'CLOCK.

### IN DAYS GONE BY.

Political Reminiscences of Some  
of New York's Well-  
Known Men.

Robert B. Nooney Sketches the Rise  
and Decline of Irving Hall Democracy.

Political Careers Wrecked by the " \$1.60  
a Day Bill" for City Laborers.

How Anti-Tammany Factions Com-  
bined into the County Democracy.

Irving Hall, which was torn down three years ago to make way for Amberg's Theatre, was for twenty-three years a favorite gathering place for the always existing but constantly changing body of Democrats who oppose Tammany Hall.

It first became a political "hall" in 1873, when Peter Gilsey decided to transform Apollo Hall into the Fifth Avenue Theatre, which was burned last month.

For three years Apollo Hall had been the rendezvous of the "other wing" of the Democracy. Here the Young Democracy, dominated by that young old man Samuel J. Tilden, organized Aug. 24, 1870, and here they became known as the Apollo Hall Democracy, and had more or less success till, when obliged to find new quarters in 1873, they hired Irving Hall, though Tilden, Cooper and many others of the towering leaders returned to and dominated Tammany Hall in 1873-8, leaving "Jimmie" O'Brien at the head of the Apollo Hall establishment.



"GO UP AND SEE NICK HIGHTON."

In 1872 O'Brien was the Apollo Hall candidate for Mayor, to be beaten by William B. Havemeyer, and William C. Whitney was his defeated candidate for District Attorney.

From 1875 to 1878 the New York Democracy, composed of the remnants of the Apollo Hall Democracy and new malcontents from Tammany Hall, occupied Irving Hall, and there, Oct. 10, 1878, the Irving Hall Democracy was born.

Robert B. Nooney, or "Nooney the Butcher," as his friends like to call him, was the last Irving Hall man, and to him went an EVENING WORLD scribe for the story of Irving Hall.

Mr. Nooney was Irving Hall's President of the Board of Aldermen in 1880. He keeps a tip-top meat market and grocery at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth street, and he is a well-informed citizen.

But when he was asked for a "reminiscence," he replied:

"Oh, you'd better see some one else. I'll tell you who to see. See Nick Haughton up at the bridge. Nick knows."

"But, Mr. Nooney, Nick isn't you, and I want your memory. When was Irving Hall organized?"

"Well, sir; away back in 1873; and we continued to hold a lease of Irving Hall down to 1880. Then we gave up a separate organization and most of our people went into the County Democracy."

"But you'd better see Nick. He can remember better than I can. Besides, he is more of a politician."

"Give me your recollections anyway. It will add me when I see Mr. Haughton," persisted the man of questions.

"Well, Apollo Hall was formed in 1870 in protest against the Tweed regime. In '73 we went to Irving Hall. There was Jimmie O'Brien, Ben Wood, Maurice J. Power, Hubert O. Thompson, Daniel O'Reilly, the present Police Justice; John Fox, Michael Norton, John R. Voorhis, William P. Mitchell, Judge Waterbury, Peter Howe, Thomas Costigan, Henry Murray, now a Police Justice; James Daly, Peter B. Masterson, John McCool, Charles Cray, Edward Cooper, Allan Campbell, James Fitzgerald, Jimmie Hayes, John Cavanagh, Tommy Carroll, Ed. V. and Charlie Loew, and others—they came in later."

"But you'd better see Haughton, for my memory is not perfect."

"These new people came in in 1878, didn't they? What had the '\$1.60 a day' trouble and the 'Public Burdens bill' to do with it?"

"Yes, it was in 1878. You see, Mayor Billy Wickham appointed Gen. Fitz John Porter Commissioner of Public Works.

### POINTERS ON THE RACES.

Tipsters' Opinions as to the  
Various Winners To-Day.

Programme of the Several Events to  
be Run Off.

The card at Guttenberg to-day is not up to its usual fine quality. This, most expected, however, when horses are called upon to run every day. The feature is a mile race in which Al Farrow, Woodcutter, Russell, Queen Heel and other good ones come together.

"The first race is a dash of five and a half furlongs, and it looks very much like a gift for Farrow. This gelding can run the distance in fast time, and the others are a poor lot. Roseville should be the runner up, while Clara Porter may be third."

The second event is at a mile. Macanley looks to have all the best of the weights and the purse should fall to him in an easy manner. Landseer should be second and Neptuneus may be third.

The third race is a dash of six furlongs for three-year-olds. If Apollo starts again to-day he should win. He could have won at six furlongs yesterday. It is doubtful whether his owner will ask him to go again to-day. Sandstone should win if Apollo does not start, and the Periwinkle gelding may be second.

The fourth race is the event of the day. Al Farrow appears to have a mortgage on the race apparently having nothing to beat but Woodcutter. The latter will run the distance a trifle far and Al Farrow may win, Woodcutter should beat the others, Golden Heel may be third.

The fifth race, at six and a half furlongs, should fall to Khasian. He carries top weight, but should win nevertheless, as he is in good shape. The place may go to Chancellor, and Peri ought to beat the others.

The sixth race is a seven-furlong dash. Question may win, with Harry Ireland second and Chibowie third.

Referee in the Sporting World makes these selections:

First Race—Ozone, Roseville.  
Second Race—Macanley, Fernwood.  
Third Race—Lattin, Apollo.  
Fourth Race—Al Farrow, Woodcutter.  
Fifth Race—Chancellor, B. Porter.  
Sixth Race—Harry Ireland, Arizona.

From Other Morning Papers.

First Race—Ozone, Roseville.  
Second Race—Macanley, Fernwood.  
Third Race—Sandstone, Baltimore II.  
Fourth Race—Woodcutter, Little Fred.  
Fifth Race—Chancellor, B. Porter.  
Sixth Race—Armist, Germano.

First Race—Maggie C., Queen Hattie.  
Second Race—Macanley, Fernwood.  
Third Race—Sandstone, Baltimore II.  
Fourth Race—Woodcutter, Al Farrow.  
Fifth Race—Chancellor, B. Porter.  
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### PETER COOPER'S BIRTHDAY.

One Hundredth Anniversary of  
the Great Philanthropist.

Flags Fly in His Honor and Memorial  
Services Will Be Held.

The Stars and Stripes float from the City Hall flagstaff to-day, and so the glorious emblem will on each succeeding anniversary of this day, till the City of New York shall perish.

For on this day one hundred years ago was born Peter Cooper, destined to become the best beloved of the people of New York, the generous giver of much good to the working people of his native city.

There are flags displayed on other public buildings, and the brown-stone building, Cooper Union, is decked out for a holiday.

There will be a big meeting this afternoon and another this evening in honor of the centenary of the noble, simple-minded philanthropist.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, son-in-law of Peter Cooper, will preside, and there will be addresses and interesting exercises.

Seth Low, President of Columbia College, will deliver an address on the life of the philanthropist who

Gave with a gift and gave his best.

St. Gudens has set his brain at work upon a fitting design for a memorial bust or statue of Peter Cooper, the tablet that is to be erected with the \$1,400 raised by the students and graduates of the Cooper Union school.

The Board of Aldermen has appointed Aldermen Plegenheimer, Morgan and Hart to confer with the Manager of the Cooper Monument Fund with a view to the speedy erection of a suitable monument to the old patriarch, and to-night Congressman Roosevelt P. Flower will report to the meeting how the fund is getting on.

The man, the hundredth anniversary of whose birth is being commemorated to-day, was born in a house that stood in Coenties Slip. He was born when New York had only 33,811 living souls within its borders—in 1791.

He died April 14, 1882, and the city had grown to be a giant, with nearly one and a half millions of people. What Brooklyn village had multiplied and become a city of more than 500,000.

Peter Cooper's father and Grandfather Cooper served in the Revolutionary war. Peter's father made hats, and his son, who was but a boy when his father died, was set to learning his father's trade.

He learned to work in a hatter's shop, and his school days were half of the weekdays in each year till he was seventeen.

He was then apprenticed to Coach Builder John Woodward, and at the completion of his apprenticeship Peter decided to work as a journeyman in a hatter's shop, and his school days were half of the weekdays in each year till he was seventeen.

During the war of 1812 our ports were practically closed by the British, and to meet the demand for manufactured cloth Peter Cooper invented a cloth shearing machine, and was prosperous as a cloth manufacturer.

But he was a "quaker" not "J. J. Jack" of all these trades, and successful in each. In 1850 he was a man of means, and he was to the Iron business in a factory at Canton, Md.

Here, in 1850, he built the first locomotive ever built in America, and he was successful in his business, and he was to the Iron business in a factory at Canton, Md.

He helped materially in advancing the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and he was successful in his business, and he was to the Iron business in a factory at Canton, Md.

He made more experiments than any other American in the use of steam for canal navigation.

He served as a Common Councilman many years, advocated the construction of the Croton Aqueduct, and was the first to propose a school system, and later, a member of the Board of Education, and was a good-headed public man.

He regretted his own lack of opportunities for education. Peter Cooper founded a "Union for the Advancement of Science and Art," and in 1829 Cooper Union was built at a cost of \$600,000, to which was added a large sum of money, of \$100,000, for the instruction of the working classes.

He died when Cooper was nominated for President by the Greenback party. He was a Unitarian in faith. His habits were simple, his manners plain, his heart kind. This is the man whose birthday is being celebrated to-day.

He refused to talk but went immediately into the street.

At 10 A. M. the Rev. Father Taylor, of the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament, left the Sherman mansion.

Father Taylor positively refused to say whether he had or had not administered the sacrament of extreme unction to Gen. Sherman.

At 6 o'clock the General was reported sick. Access to the house was denied to all but relatives.

At that hour the only signs of the weary watch within visible from the front of the house was the dim light from the windows of the sick room on the floor above the parlor.

All the rest of the house was darkened. Those who were watching outside waited in vain for some word from within for more than two hours, and when at last Dr. Alexander came to the door at 4 o'clock and gave out the first bulletin it was not reassuring.

At 6 o'clock the light in the sick-room was extinguished and the whole house was in darkness.

Not long after this a gentleman who said he was a friend of the family and had been watching with them during the night, came out and went away.

He declined to give his name, but said that at that hour all hope of the General's recovery was given up.

"The General," he said, "is slowly sinking, and the family feel that death is now a question of a few few hours."

We have been hoping against hope, and now we have abandoned even that.

"Since midnight he has been lying in an unconscious condition, and only once or twice have we been able to rouse him in order to give him nourishment."

He hardly seems to recognize any one of us, even his own family, and his strength is rapidly declining."

"I do not think he can possibly live through the day."

With the exception of the reporters and the two bluecoats who were on guard in front of Gen. Sherman's house, hardly a person passed

### DEATH NEAR.

Gen. Sherman's Physicians and  
His Family Abandon All Hope.

A Sorrowing Group at His Bedside  
Awaiting the End.

Extreme Unction Administered to the  
Dying General.

Bulletins from the Sick Room—  
Scenes at the General's Home.

Bulletins from the sick-room were issued to-day as follows:

4.45 A. M.—Gen. Sherman has been gradually growing worse during the night. Will probably survive but a few hours.

6.55 A. M.—Gen. Sherman's condition has not changed since 4.45 A. M. He is very low.

9 A. M.—Dr. Janeway and Alexander, after consultation, pronounce the General in great danger, but they think he has a bare chance of recovery.

10 A. M.—At this hour there was a change for the worse and the members of the family have been summoned to the General's chamber.

10.45 A. M.—Private Secretary Barrett announced that the doctors have given up all hope—they can do nothing more, and the end is near.

11 A. M.—Private Secretary Barrett says it is the physicians' opinion that Gen. Sherman can not live till noon.

11.05 A. M.—The General is gradually sinking. All hope has been abandoned. His family are all at his bedside, awaiting the end.

11.15 A. M.—Extreme unction has just been administered. His death is expected in a few minutes.

12 M.—No change for the better is noted. The General continues unconscious, and the end draws near.

In the early hours of the morning Gen. Sherman's condition, which had been somewhat improved during the evening, grew rapidly worse.

Dr. Alexander and Green, who were watching by his bedside, noticed the change first about 2 o'clock.

It became more difficult to arouse the patient from the comatose state in which he had been lying for the past twenty-four hours, and he seemed to be losing strength.

Senator Sherman had left the sick room late in the evening and had gone to the house of his niece, Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, for the night.

The first intimation that those outside of the house received of the change in the General's condition was when young "Camp" Sherman came out of the front door and ran hastily down the street to the telegraph office on Ninth Avenue, near Seventy-second street.

He had a telegram for Senator Sherman, which read as follows:

Father is very much worse. You had better come.

Mr. Sherman would not talk very much about his father's condition, and all he would say was that a very alarming change had taken place since 2 o'clock, and that all the family had been summoned to his bedside.

It was felt that he might pass away at any moment, and all hope had been given up by his family as well as the doctors.

This was about 1.30 A. M. Half an hour after the telegram had been sent a coach and two horses dashed up Ninth Avenue and turned down Seventy-first street. They stopped in front of Gen. Sherman's house and the Senator got out.

He refused to talk but went immediately into the street.

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